

History of RSS and BJP

1. Introduction

Today India is suffering under the rule of BJP. It is very important to learn the historical background of BJP. So that we will have a clarity to support it or not. BJP was started by a Brahmin called Shyama Prasad Mukherjee in 1952. BJP is the political wing of RSS. RSS was started by Keshav Baliram Hedgewar, a Brahmin in 1925. Note that RSS and BJP both the organizations started by Brahmins and till now it is managed by the Brahmins.

Brahmins' fundamental faith is based on their Brahminical book called Manusmriti. Manusmriti is not a book for Hindus but for Brahmins. Brahmins claim on the basis of Manusmriti 1:93 "As the Brahmana sprang from Brahma's mouth, as he was the first-born, and as he possesses the Veda, he is by right, the lord of this whole creation." So Brahmins' faith is that they are the supreme race than anyone in this world and created by Brahma to rule the world.

Were RSS and BJP start to rule the people of India? Do they want to keep all the Indians under their feet? Let's find it out in this paper.

2. Who are Brahmins?

Brahmins are the people who came from Middle East Asian countries like Iran, Iraq and Persia. They are not native Indians but they belong to Aryan race. There are plenty of research available to prove the migration of Aryans into India. To understand the Brahmin community, we need to first understand the Aryan race.

Who are Aryans?

1. People with White Skin and grey hair are called Europeans
2. People with black Skin and curling hair are called Africans
3. People with Yellow Skin with small eyes and black hair are called Mongols
4. People with Brown Skin and black hair are called Dravidians
5. People with half white and black hair are called Aryans

India has its own constitution and law book from 1950. Similarly, there was a law book written by the Brahmins which is called Manusmriti. It is also called Manu Dharma Shashtra and Manu Book. According to Manu Smriti 1:31 Brahma caused the Brahmin, the Kshatriya, the Vaishya, and the Sudra to proceed from his mouth, his arm, his thigh and his foot. These are the four major divisions of Indian people which are

1. Brahmin
2. Kshatriya
3. Vaishya
4. Shudra

Among these four groups, the first three castes are called Aryans. According to Manusmriti 2:39, Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas are called Aryans. Native Indians are called Shudras. Max Muller is famous for his linguistic scholarship. He says in his book called The Sacred Books of the East, in volume 25, in his commentary on Manusmriti 2:207 on page number 68, that these three castes Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas belong to the Aryan family. And also, Manusmriti states that Brahmins are the superior race from all of these three groups.

Let's see some of the people who belong to the four groups.

1. Brahmins

Narasimha Rao FC (Brahmin)
Arun Jetlee FC (Brahmin)
Tendulkar FC (Brahmin)
Hemamalini FC (Brahmin)

FC – Forward Caste

2. Kshatriya

Dhoni FC (Rajput)
V.P.Sing FC (Rajput)
Yogi Adityanath FC (Rajput)
Jadeja FC (Rajput)

3. Vaishya

Ghandi FC (Bania)
Amit sha FC (Baniya)
Ratan Tana FC (Baniya)
Ambani FC (Baniya)

4. Shudra

Dr.Ambedkar SC (Mahar)
Ramnath Govind SC (Kori)
A.R. Rahman BC (Mudaliar)
Mothi OBC (Modh Ghanchi)
Droupadi Murmu ST (Santali)

If Brahmins are not native Indians and from the Middle East Asia, how was RSS-BJP founded by Brahmins in India?

3. Customs and Manners of Brahmins

In India more than 2000 categories of people groups are there. One of them is called Brahmins. Now let us see what are the customs and manners of Brahmins.

1. The religious books of the Brahmins are Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharva vedas and Samhita, Brahmana, Aryanka and Upanishads are known as Sruti. Manusmriti 1:23 says that **From fire, from air, and from the sun 'he milked out, as it were, the three primordial Védas, named Rich, yajush, and Saman, for the due performance of the sacrifice.**

2. Brahmins law book is Manusmriti. It is also called Manudharma Shastra or Neeti Shastra. Brahmins have 17 other legal books like Manusmriti. These are called Smriti. Among these 18 the major one is Manusmriti.

Present Indian constitution is given by Dr. Aambethkar in 1950. Before the present Indian constitution Manusmriti was the Indian Constitution and IPC. These law books were written when Brahmins were ruling India from 8th century A.D.

3. Brahmins are the people who follow caste discrimination very seriously. They believe that people are low and high by birth which they call Varnashrama Dharma. Varna means colour. This does not mean there are four varna (Color) of people but people are divided into four groups. Manusmriti: 1:88-91; 98-99

88. To Brahmanas he assigned teaching and studying (the Veda), sacrificing for their own benefit and for others, giving and accepting (of alms).

- 89. The Kshatriya he commanded to protect the people, to bestow gifts, to offer sacrifices, to study (the Veda), and to abstain from attaching himself to sensual pleasures;
- 90. The Vaisya to tend cattle, to bestow gifts, to offer sacrifices, to study (the Veda), to trade, to lend money, and to cultivate land.
- 91. One occupation only the lord prescribed to the shudra, to serve meekly even these (other) three castes.
- 98. The very birth of a Brahmana is an eternal incarnation of the sacred law; for he is born to (fulfil) the sacred law, and becomes one with Brahman.
- 99. A Brahmana, coming into existence, is born as the highest on earth, the lord of all created beings, for the protection of the treasury of the law.

4. Brahmin's language is Sanskrit. Whose language is Hindi? The colloquial form of Sanskrit is Hindi. Hindi is not a mother tongue of any of the people group in India.

5. Brahmins consider cow dung and Urine as Holy. Manusmriti 5:121, 124

121. A man who knows (the law) must purify conch-shells, horn, bone and ivory, like linen cloth, or with a mixture of cow's urine and water.

124. Land is purified by (the following) five (modes, viz.) by sweeping, by smearing (it with cow-dung), by sprinkling (it with cows' urine or milk), by scraping, and by cows staying (on it during a day and night).

6. Brahmins wear a holy thread which is called Yajnopavita as their symbol. Manusmriti 2:44

44. The sacrificial string of a Brahmana shall be made of cotton, (shall be) twisted to the right, (and consist) of three threads, that of a Kshatriya of hempen threads, (and) that of a Vaisya of woollen threads.

7. They worship the sun as God. Manusmriti 2:48, 181

48. Having taken a staff according to his choice, having worshipped the sun and walked round the fire, turning his right hand towards it, (the student) should beg alms according to the prescribed rule.

81. A twice-born student, who has involuntarily wasted his manly strength during sleep, must bathe, worship the sun, and afterwards thrice mutter the Rik-verse (which begins), ' Again let my strength return to me.

8. The also worship cow as God. Manusmriti 4:162; 5:87; 10:62; 11:80, 115, 203

162. Let him never offend the teacher who initiated him, nor him who explained the Veda, nor his father and mother, nor (any other) Guru, nor cows, nor Brahmanas, nor any men performing austerities.

87. A Brahmana who has touched a human bone to which fat adheres, becomes pure by bathing, if it be free from fat, by sipping water and by touching (afterwards) a cow or looking at the sun.

62. Dying, without the expectation of a reward, for the sake of Brahmanas and of cows, or in the defense of women and children, secures beatitude to those excluded (from the Aryan community, vahya).

80. He who unhesitatingly abandons life for the sake of Brahmanas or of cows, Is freed from (the guilt of) the murder of a Brahmana, and (so Is he) who saves (the life of) a cow, or of a Brahmana.

115. Let him not say (a word), if a cow eats (anything) in his own or another's house or field or on the threshing-floor, or if a calf drinks (milk).

203. He who has relieved the necessities of nature, being greatly pressed, either without (using) water or in water, becomes pure by bathing outside (the village) in his clothes and by touching a cow.

9. Horse sacrifice is one of a special feature of Brahmanism. Manusmriti: 11:77, 83, 261.

75. Or he may offer a horse-sacrifice, a Svargit, a Gosava, an Abhigit, a Visvagit, a Trivrit, or an Agnishtut

83. Or he who, after confessing his crime in an assembly of the gods of the earth (Brahmanzas), and the gods of men (Kshatriyas), bathes (with the priests) at the close of a horse-sacrifice, is (also) freed (from guilt).

261. As the horse-sacrifice, the king of sacrifices, removes all sin, even so the Aghamarshana hymn effaces all guilt.

10. Brahmins' slogan is Jai shree Ram.

11. Their religion is called Brahmanism or Sanatana Dharma or Vaidega way. It is important to know that Brahmins are not Hindus.

12. Brahmins use saffron as their symbolic colour.

13. Adi Shankara who lived in 8th century AD was a prominent leader of Brahmins.

14. Brahmins worship Brahma, Vishnu, Rama and Hanuman as their most important gods.

15. Brahmins have a tendency that their caste to be high in the world. To achieve they follow a principle of Divide and Rule.

4. Brahmins arrival in India

We have seen that Brahmins were the founders of RSS and BJP. Next, we looked at the customs and manners of the Brahmins. Now let us look at the historical background of Brahmins. If we take the historical background of Brahmins, it is a fact that they are not native Indians but of Middle East Asia especially from Persia. A large number of research works are available on Brahmin migration into India. Brahmins have many similarities with Persians and Germans who are of Middle East Asia.

Firstly W.W. Hunter is a famous historian. In his book The Indian Empire, on page 75 he says, "This nobler race belonged to the Aryan or Indo-Germanic stock from which the Brahman, the Rajput, and the English - Aryan man alike descend. Its earliest home, visible to history, was in Central Asia."

Secondly Max Muller is a famous linguist. In his book A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature in page 12-13, and 15, he says, "At the first dawn of traditional history, we see these Aryan tribes migrating across the snow of the Himalaya southward toward the " Seven Rivers " (the Indus, the five rivers of the Panjab and the Sarasvati), and ever since India has been called their home. That before that time they had been living in more northern regions, within the same precincts with the ancestors of the Greeks, the Italians, Slavonians, Germans, and Celts, is a fact as firmly established as that the Normans of William the Conqueror were the Northmen of Scandinavia. The evidence of language is irrefragable, and it is the only evidence worth listening to with regard to ante-historical periods."

"But while most of the members of the Aryan family followed this glorious path, the southern tribes were slowly migrating towards the mountains which gird the north of India. After crossing the narrow passes of the Hindukush or the Himalaya, they conquered or drove before them, as it seems without much effort, the aboriginal inhabitants of the Trans-Himalayan countries. They took for their guides the principal rivers of Northern India, and were led by them to new homes in their beautiful and fertile valleys."

Thirdly British India had a great scholar named Sir William Jones. He was a judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. He deeply involved in Sanskrit research. He found that Sanskrit was not a native language of India but a language of Middle East Asia. The book is, The works of Sir William Jones, on page 26, "...the pure Hindi, whether of Tartarian or Chaldean origin, was primeval in Upper India, into which the Sanskrit was introduced by conquerors from other kingdoms in some very remote age; for we cannot doubt that the language of the Veda's was used in the great extent of country, which has before been delineated, as long as the religion of Brahma has prevailed in it." "The Sanskrit language, whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either, yet bearing to both of them a stronger affinity, both in the roots of verbs and in the forms of grammar, than could possibly have been produced by accident;

so strong indeed, that no philologist could examine them all three, without believing them to have sprung from some common source, which, perhaps, no longer exists.”

Fourthly, one of the Middle East Asian languages is called Persia. In Persian language the word Arya is a term used to refer to the people of knowledge. Here in India also we see Aryan people. Charles Rollin is a French historian. He wrote a book called History of Persians. He says that Persian people and Aryan people are same. “Herodotus says, that the Persians were once called Cephenees by the Greeks, but by themselves and their neighbors Artaei, or heroes; which is a proof of that national vanity in which people of different countries are prone to indulge. The latter -word, probably, contains the same root as Ari, the original name of the Medes, and Arya, by which the followers of the Brahminic religion are designated in Sanskrit. The same root occurs in Aria and Ariana, from the latter of which the modern Persian name Iran, seems to be derived.”

Fifthly Manusmriti 1:23 says, “From fire, from air, and from the sun he milked out, as it were, the three primordial Vedas, named Rig, Yajush, and Sama for the due performance of the sacrifice” which means the Vedas belong to the Brahmins. The religious book of Persia is called Avesta. It has been found that there are many similarities between Avesta and Rig Veda. Srikanth G. Talikeri is a renowned researcher who studied in Mumbai. He has written a book called The Rigveda and the Avesta. He affirms at the very beginning of his writing on page 18 that Rigveda and Avesta are Indo-Iranian scripts. “The Rigveda and the Avesta are the two oldest “Indo-Iranian” texts. The joint evidence of the Rigveda and the Zend Avesta testifies to a period of common development of culture, which is called the Indo-Iranian period.”

Sixthly the Sanskrit language has many similarities with other Middle East Asian languages. Max Muller is a famous linguist. He wrote a book called Biographies of Words and the home of the Aryas. On page 80 of the book he says, “we find the same words with the same meanings in Sanskrit, Persian, Armenian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, and Teutonic, what shall we say? Either the words must have been borrowed from one language by the other, or they must have belonged to an older language, from which all these so-called Aryan languages were derived.”

Seventhly, F. Pope was a German linguist. He wrote a book called A comparative grammar of the Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Gothic, Germ and Slavonic languages. On page vi he says that, “Another region in the world of language, namely the Sanskrit, of which it has been demonstrated, that, in its grammatical constitution, it stands in the most intimate relation to the Greek, the Latin, the Germanic.”

All these facts confirm that Brahmins are not native to India. They are from Middle East Asian countries. There are countless research books available on the migration of Brahmins.

5. Native Indians

If Brahmins are from Middle East Asia, then who are native Indians?

Telugu
Tamil
Malayalam
Tulu
Kannada
Odia
Bengal
Marathi
Bihar Bhojpuri
Dogri Kashmir
Nagamis And some more

6. Origin of Brahmanism in India

Manusmriti 2:22-24 Describes the settlement of the Aryans.

22. The region between the Eastern Sea and the Western Sea is called 'Arya Vardham'.

23. The area where the black-striped deer is born and roams freely is the best place to perform Yagnas. Other places are called Milecha Desam. Milecha Desam is a suitable place for Yajna.

24. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Tuvijas should also try and reach these lands which are Yajna lands. Shudras can live in any country for their livelihood.

Why does Manusmriti say that this region is the land of Brahmins? Because the rest of the places are not theirs. Aryavarta is the place they conquered or had taken to rule. That is why a temple for Lord Rama has been built in this area. It is important to note that Brahmins are not Hindus. Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism are the religions of native Indians. The religion of the Brahmins is called Brahmanism, Vaidika or Sanatana. The faith of Brahmins is based on Vedas and Manusmriti. Vedas have nothing to do with Hinduism.

Brahmins entered India through before Christ through the Khyber Pass for the survival and developed themselves as a powerful people in India. They spread their Brahmanical faith all over India. Many kings in India followed Brahmanism. Kings like Pulikesi celebrated the great horse sacrifice of the Brahmins. K.M.Panikkar is a historian. He has written a book called Sri Harsha of Kanauj. On page 22 he says that "The Chalukyan Empire, which Pulikesin I founded in the middle of the 6th century, had united the tribes of the Mahratta country into a mighty state. Pulikesin I had considered himself great enough to celebrate a horse sacrifice."

At the same time Buddhism and Jainism were also powerful religions in India at that time. Buddha often had debate on caste discrimination with the Brahmins. He absolutely hated Brahmin principles. B.R. Ambedkar wrote a book called The Buddha and his Dhamma. On page 33 he says, "In his view the vedas were as worthless as a desert. He therefore rejected the philosophy of the Vedic rishis as useless."

7. Harshvardhan and the Brahmins

In 700 AD there was an Indian king named Harshavarathan. He is believed to be from Bengal and of Dravidian race. Ramesh C. Dhoot a Historian has written a book called Later Hindu Civilization. On page 169 he says, "Vidyapati a Bengali poet of the 14th century claims Sri Harsha to be a Bengali. It is possible as has been conjectured by some antiquarians that he migrated from the north west to Bengal." He was a great king who brought the entire north India under his control. Historian K.M.Panikkar says in his book called Sri Harsha of Kanauj on page 22, "Harsha seems to have brought the whole of Northern India under his control." The map shows Harshvardhan's empire. He worshiped Lord Shiva. He gave equality to all the religions of his time like Buddhism, Jainism, Brahminism, Hinduism. Historian K.M.Panikkar says in his book Sri Harsha of Kanauj on page 34, "One other main features of Harsha's rule was his toleration of religions differences." Brahmins played an important role in Harsha kingdom and Manusmriti, the law book of the Brahmins, was in use during the reign of Harshavaradha. Historian K.M.Panikkar says in his book Sri Harsha of Kanauj on page 31, But it is probable that here also the ancient Hindu tradition as described in the Niti Sastras was closely followed.

But later, the Chinese traveller Yuwang Chuang, who is considered to be the most important visitor in Indian history, took the teachings of Buddha to India and Harshavarathan got converted to Buddhism and stopped Shiva worship. K.M.Panikkar says on page 35, "Harsha's ancestors were devout worshippers of Maheswara, Aditya and other Hindu deities and Harsha himself, though he accepted the religion of the Buddhism, did not wholly give up the faith of his ancestors."

Further king Harsha accepted the Buddhist religion and gave many gifts to the Buddhist monks. E.B. Havel is a historian. He says in his book called the history of Aryan rule in India on page 205, "On the fourth day the distribution of the treasure thus solemnly dedicated to the service of God began.

About 10,000 Buddhist monks were fed, and each one received 100 pieces of gold, a pearl, a cotton garment, and gifts of flowers and perfumes.”

Later Harshavardhan not only accepted Buddhism but also started spreading Buddhism. Khanai Lal Azre has written a book called *The rise and decline of Buddhism in India*. He says on page 96, “Harshavardhan constructed many stupas on the banks of the Ganges and erected several monasteries in his kingdom. He did this for the spread of Buddhism. For the maintenance of the Nalanda Mahavihara, he did not hesitate to spend money. Nalanda was a great center of Buddhist learning and Harshavardhana was its great patron. He also erected a brass monastery there. Every year invited Buddhist monks and Buddhist scholars for religious discussion and examination. He was great patron of Buddhist scholars.”

These actions of Harsha irritated the Brahmins. So, they tried to kill Harsha. A book called *The Classical Age* written by Dr.K.M.Munshi in which on page 119 he says that, they (Brahmins) were "jealous of the Sramanas (Buddhist scholars), whom the king had revered and exceedingly honoured. The king punished the ring-leaders and banished the 500 Brahmanas to the frontiers of India.”

Harshavardhana's sons Vagyavardhana and Kalyanavardhana and his wife Durgadevi were killed by a minister in his court. The death of King Harshavardhan was mysterious and it is not properly recorded. It is believed that Harshavardhana was poisoned in food and killed Gaurav Sukhani in his book *World History Encyclopedia*, says that, Harsha died in 647 AD, and the empire with him. The death of Harshavardhana is not well documented. It is said that he was married to Durgavati and had two sons named Vagya vardhana and Kalyan vardhana. The story goes that they were killed by a minister in his court, even before the death of Harsha himself. Therefore, Harsha died without any heir. As a result, Arjuna, one of the chief ministers took up the thrones. Later in 648 CE, Arjuna was captured and held prisoner in an attack by the Tibetians.

K.M. Panicker in his book *Sri Harsha of Kanauj* on page 39 says that, “All along the line Brahminism had triumphed.” which means the Brahmins’ ideology has won. After Harsha his kingdom was broken into small pieces. The Aryans, the Brahmins and the kshatriyas, captured Harsha's territories and ruled them.

Historian Vincent. A. Smith in his book *Students History of India* on page 88 says, “It is impossible to narrate in detail the histories of the many powers which emerged in India when the anarchy and disturbance consequent upon Harsha's death in AD.647 began to settle down. In some cases, the story of a single dynasty would be enough to fill a volume. Most of the new states took shape during the eighth and ninth centuries under chiefs belonging to various Rajput clans, who claimed to be the successors of the Kshatriyas of ancient times. The whole period between the death of Harsha and the Muhammadan conquest of Hindustan at the close of the twelfth century, comprising about five and a half centuries, may be called the Rajput period.”

Here it is important to know the historical back ground of Rajputs. Rajput means sons of kings or children of kings. Kshatriya belong to the Aryan race, the second of the four castes. The Marwaris of present-day Rajasthan call themselves Rajputs. The *Bhavishya Purana* states that these Rajputs were born from the Agni Gundam created by the Brahmins on Mount Abu in Rajasthan which means Rajputs are the slaves made by Brahmins to rule the kingdom of Harsha. Romesh.C.Dattu in his book called *Later Hindu Civilization* on page 39 says, “Dr.H.H.Wilson has held that they were the descendants of the Sakas and other invaders who swarmed into India for centuries before the time of Vikramaditya, who were defeated by that king, but nevertheless spread themselves and settled down in India, especially in western and southern India. Dark hints are thrown out in the purans to indicate that the Rajputs were new comers. Thus, the primitive Parihara, Pramara, Chalukya, and Chohan races are fabled to have sprung from four warriors conjured into existence by the sage Vasishtha, from a sacrificial fire he had kindled on Mount Abu.”

In other words, Rajputs were the descendants or servants of the Brahmins.

After Harshavarathana's death, his kingdom became Aryavarta. Brahmins became the leaders of Aryavarta. For example, Rajasthan after Harshavaradha came under the control of Pratihara, a Brahmin dynasty. E.B.Havel was a great historian. He says in his book The history of Aryan rule in India on page 249 that, "It was therefore to be expected that orthodox Brahmanism would seize the opportunity of Harsha's death to reassert its political supremacy in Aryavarta." India Early History edited by Roma Chatterjee on page 54, she says, "A branch of the Pratiharas, founded by the son of the Brahmana Haricandra by his Ksatriya wife, ruled in the Jodhpur state, Rajasthan, which was situated in Gurjaratra, also known as Gurjara. Another branch of the family, the members of which seem to have been descendants of Haricandra by his Brahmana wife, founded a kingdom in Malava, the capital of which was Ujjayini, in the first half of the 8th century." The sons of a Brahmin named Harichandra began to rule Rajasthan.

Meanwhile the great leader of Brahmins named Adi Shankara a Brahmin began actively spreading the Advaita teachings of the Brahmins based on the Manusmriti and the Vedas. Adi Shankara built many monasteries to promote Brahmanism. Sri Harsha of Kanauj by K.M. Panikkar says on page 52, "In the century that followed Harsha's death we know that the great Sankara went to all the colleges and universities in order to propagate the truths of Advaita Vedanta." Vincent A Smith is a historian. He wrote a book called The Oxford Students of History of India. He says in page 86, "Sankaracharya a Nambudiri Brahman of Malabar taught a form of Vedantist philosophy which still has great vogue. He travelled throughout Indian and established many math's or monasteries. Several of which still exist."

8. Reinforcement of Caste Inequality and Synchronization Brahminism into Hinduism

After Harshavardhana, his kingdom came under the control of the Brahmins and the law of Manusmriti was strengthened and caste inequality was enforced vigorously. One of the political principles to rule the people is to DIVIDE AND RULE. It was exactly applied in Harshavardha kingdom by the Brahmins. Let's see how they did it.

As we have seen earlier Indian people are divided into four major groups. But after the death of Harsha, it became five major groups as per Manusmriti 10:43-45. Aryans are divided into three groups which are,

1. Brahmin
2. Kshatriya
3. Vaishya

who are called Forward Caste as per Tamil Nadu gazette. And Shudras are divided into two major groups. And there is another group emerged which is called Panchamas or Avarna which means untouchable. We will see it in details.

Shudra are divided into two major groups.

4. Shudra
 1. Sat Shudra - Forward Caste (FC)
 2. Asath Shudra – Backward Caste (BC); Most Backward Caste (MBC)

5. Panchama or Avarna

And there is a fifth group came into practice who are called Panchama or Avarna. Panchama means five and Avarna means out of colors who are Untouchables - Schedule Caste (SC), Tribals - Schedule Tribes (ST)

These caste divisions are the current caste divisions in Tamil Nadu. Let us now turn to the history of how these caste divisions came into practice.

Although the caste divisions of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras were already in place, when the rule of Harshavarada fell and the Brahmin rule came into practice, these caste divisions became more strengthened.

Brahminism spread throughout North India. Brahmins wanted to rule the people of Harshvardhana forever. So, they divided them and introduced Casteism. According to the Manusmriti of the Brahmins people are divided into four groups.

1. Brahmin - Guru
2. Kshatriya - King
3. Vaishya - Trade
4. Shudra - Slaves

The first three categories of Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas belong to the Aryan race. So, who are these 4th division called Shudras? Why are they considered slaves?

Sir William Jones was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. He translated a book called Institutes of Hindu Law of the Ordinances of Menu. On page 294 ie Manusmriti 10:43-45 he says,

10:43. The following races of Chatriyas by their omission of holy rites, and by feeling no Brahmins have gradually sunk among men, to the lowest of the four classes.

10:44. Paundracas, and Draviras, Cambojas, Yavana, and Sacas, Paradas, Pahlavas, Chinas, Ciratas, Deradas and Chasas

10:45. All those tribes of men who sprang from the mouth, the arm, the thigh, and the foot of Brahma but who became outclass by having neglected their duties are called Dasyus, or plunderers whether they speak the language of Mlecchhas or that of Aryas.

That is, in Manusmriti 10:43-45, those who do not obey the Brahmin law or do not offer alms to the Brahmins are relegated to the lowest class of Shudras in Varnasirama Dharma. There is a book called Vasistha Smriti like Manusmriti, the law book of the Brahmins. It was translated by a scholar named Max Muller, which is called The sacred books of the east, volume 14, page 82, Vasistha Smriti at 10:4 he says, "10:4. Let him discontinue the performance of all religious ceremonies, but let him never discontinue the recitation of the Veda. By neglecting the Veda, he becomes a Sudra; therefore he shall not neglect it." So, it is very clear that one who abandons Brahmanical principles becomes a Sudra.

These Shudras were divided into two.

1. Satsutra means superior Shudra
2. Asatsutras means Low Shudras

Max Muller translated Vasista Smriti. He says in his book The sacred books of the east, volume 14, page 82, Vasistha Smriti at 16:30, "16:30. Let him make women witnesses regarding women; for twice - born men, twice - born men of the same caste (shall be witnesses), and good sudras for sudras, and men of low birth for low - caste men." Two types of Shudras are found in this Vasisthasmriti 16:30. Good shudras and Shudras. Good Shudras are called Satshudras in Sanskrit. Others are a Shudras.

Next to the Manusmriti is the Vajshinavakiya Smriti. Sacred Books of the Hindus translated by Shri Bahadur. He has written about Satsutras on page 180, "The Sudras are of two classes, Sat-Sudras and Asat-Sudras, or the high and low class of sudras. The Sat-Sudras were at one time Dvijas or twice-born, but owing to their having left the sacrificial rites &c. they have become Sudra like. According to Raghunandana, the Kayasthas of Bengal belong to this class of Sat-Sudras. According to Balambhatta these Sat-Sudras are like widowers, whose sacrificial fire is extinguished. In this connection he lays down the rules of ceremonies to be performed by Sat-Sudras."

According to the above information, the Satshudras are those who are subservient to the Vedas and principles of the Brahmins. There are two castes among these Satshudras. The priests of the Shiva temple are Sivachari. Bhattachari are priests in Vaishnava temples.

These Satshudras are what the government calls the highest caste or Forward Caste today in Tamil Nadu.

Who is BC, MBC, OBC etc.? If Forward Caste - FC are the people who submitted to Brahmin rule who are the below castes?

Who are they? They are known as Asadsutras. That is, those who ignored the Vedas of the Brahmins. It means those who did not submit to Brahmins.

Who are SC?

The Schedule Caste (SC) are also called Panchamas, Untouchables, Dalits and Avarna.

Why do they live out of town?

Because the Scheduled Castes, Untouchables, Panchamas, Dalits, and the so-called Avarna who fought against the Brahmins and their dharmas and the Vedas.

They belong to the categories of war commanders, sages, thinkers, kings, poets. They were pushed out of the town for opposing the ideologies of Brahmins. Most importantly they are not included in the caste categories. Now also when people do things against the law the government punish them severely. In the same way these schedule caste people fought against the Brahminical rule and lost and they became untouchables.

B.R.Ambedkar in his book The untouchables, on page 26, he says that, There are two roots from which untouchability has sprung

(a) Contempt and hatred of the Broken Men. ..as of Buddhists by the Brahmins;

(b) Continuation of beef eating by the Broken Men after it had been given up by others

Also, on page 32 he says, "To the question Are the Untouchables in their origin only Broken Men, my answer is in the affirmative." On page 26 of the same book he says, "In other words, the Untouchables originally lived inside the village and that thereafter when the stigma of untouchability fell on them, they were forced to vacate and live outside the village. The phenomenon we are discussing is not confined to a single village or single area. It exists all over India." What it means is those who were defeated by the Brahmins, those who did not abide by the principles of the Brahmins and did not behave with them were reduced to the status of Untouchables.

All over India the Schedule caste people eat beef. Why? When we look at who eats beef in general, the farmers who plough the land with the help of cow and definitely would not eat beef. They play, love, honor and worship cows. So, they can't eat beef. People who eat beef are heroic people like boxing, karate, lifting weights and fighting. These Untouchables, therefore, were kings and the soldiers who fought against the Brahmins but were defeated.

Who are Tribals?

The tribals in the North East India are different from the tribals in South and North of India. They also called as Panchamas and avarnas.

They tribals fearing the Brahmins, they took shelter in the forests. They eat what were available in the forest like snakes, pigs, dogs etc. Manu 3:239; 10:106, 108; 11:132

239. Let not a Chandála, a town boar, a cock, a dog, a woman in her courses, or an eunuch, see the Brahmins eating:

106. VAMADEVA who well knew right and wrong, was by no means rendered impure, though desirous, when oppressed with hunger, of eating the flesh of dogs for the preservation of his life:

108. VISWAMITRA too, then whom none better knew the distinctions between virtue and vice, resolved, when he was perishing with hunger, to eat the haunch of a dog, which he had received from a CHANDALA.

132. If he kills, by design, a cat, or an ichneumon, the bird chapa, or a frog, a dog, a lizard, an owl, or a crow, he must perform the ordinary penance required for the death of a Sudra, that is, the chandrayana:

Let's see briefly

Aryans

1. Brahmin - FC

2. Kshtriya - FC

3. Vaishya - FC

4. Shudra

1. Sat Shudra - Forward Caste (FC)

2. Asath Shudra – Backward Caste (BC); Most Backward Caste (MBC)

5. Panchamar/Avarna

Untouchable SC; Tribals ST

- The highest caste FC – Satsutras. Who became subordinate to Brahmins
- Backward Caste (BC), Most Backward Caste (MBC, OBC) – Asatsutras who ignored the Brahmins
- Scheduled Caste- SC - Untouchables (Panchamas), Tribes - ST. They fought against the Brahmins

And also, the Brahmins synchronized their Brahminism into Hinduism. Hinduism is belong to Indians. We will discuss this topic in our second lesson.

9. Suppression of Manusmriti

What is manusmriti? Dr. Ambedkar is the one who framed the present constitution of India. Manusmriti is a code of life established by Brahmins in India before Ambedkar wrote the constitution.

There are 18 legal books which are written by Brahmins when they ruled India. The most important of these 18 legal texts is Manusmriti.

Let us look at some laws in Manusmriti. Note: Manudharma Shastra, Manusmriti and Neeti Shastra are all one and the same. Manusmriti has 12 chapters and 2685 laws.

1:1 The great sages approached Manu, who was seated with a collected mind, and, having duly worshipped him, spoke as follows:

1:2. 'Deign, divine one, to declare to us precisely and in due order the sacred laws of each of the (four chief) castes (varna) and of the intermediate ones.

1:31. But for the sake of the prosperity of the worlds he caused the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaisya, and the Sudra to proceed from his mouth, his arms, his thighs, and his feet.

1:88 To Brahmanas he assigned teaching and studying (the Veda), sacrificing for their own benefit and for others, giving and accepting (of alms).

1:89. The Kshatriya he commanded to protect the people, to bestow gifts, to offer sacrifices, to study (the Veda), and to abstain from attaching himself to sensual pleasures;

1:90. The Vaisya to tend cattle, to bestow gifts, to offer sacrifices, to study (the Veda), to trade, to lend money, and to cultivate land.

1:91. One occupation only the lord prescribed to the Sudra, to serve meekly even these (other) three castes.

1:100. Whatever exists in the world is, the property of the Brahmana; on account of the excellence of his origin The Brahmana is, indeed, entitled to all.

2:135. Know that a Brahmana of ten years and Kshatriya of a hundred years stand to each other in the relation of father and son; but between those two the Brahmana is the father.

3:17. A Brahmana who takes a Sudra wife to his bed, will (after death) sink into hell; if he begets a child by her, he will lose the rank of a Brahmana.

3:61. For if the wife is not radiant with beauty, she will not attract her husband; but if she has no attractions for him, no children will be born.

4:61. Let him not dwell in a country where the rulers are Sudras, nor in one which is surrounded by unrighteous men, nor in one which has become subject to heretics, nor in one swarming with men of the lowest castes.

4:80. Let him not give to a Sudra advice, nor the remnants (of his meal), nor food offered to the gods; nor let him explain the sacred law (to such a man), nor impose (upon him) a penance.

4:99. Let him not recite (the texts) indistinctly, nor in the presence of Sudras; nor let him, if in the latter part of the night he is tired with reciting the Veda, go again to sleep.

8:20. That kingdom where Sudras are very numerous, which is infested by atheists and destitute of twice-born (inhabitants), soon entirely perishes, afflicted by famine and disease.

8:270. A once-born man (a Sudra), who insults a twice-born man with gross invective, shall have his tongue cut out; for he is of low origin.

8:271. If he mentions the names and castes (jati) of the (twice-born) with contumely, an iron nail, ten fingers long, shall be thrust red-hot into his mouth.

8:272. If he arrogantly teaches Brahmanas their duty, the king shall cause hot oil to be poured into his mouth and into his ears.

8:281. A low-caste man who tries to place himself on the same seat with a man of a high caste, shall be branded on his hip and be banished, or (the king) shall cause his buttock to be gashed.

8:381. No greater crime is known on earth than slaying a Brahmana; a king, therefore, must not even conceive in his mind the thought of killing a Brahmana.

8:414. A Sudra, though emancipated by his master, is not released from servitude; since that is innate in him, who can set him free from it?

8:417. A Brahmana may confidently seize the goods of (his) Sudra (slave); for, as that (slave) can have no property, his master may take his possessions

9:15. Through their passion for men, through their mutable temper, through their natural heartlessness, they become disloyal towards their husbands, however carefully they may be guarded in this (world).

9:17. (When creating them) Manu allotted to women (a love of their) bed, (of their) seat and (of) ornament, impure desires, wrath, dishonesty, malice, and bad conduct.

178. The son whom a Brahmana begets through lust on a Sudra female is, (though) alive (parayan), a corpse (sava), and hence called a Parasava (a living corpse).

10:118 A Shudra, though possessed of great wealth, should not accumulate more than he can support his family. If he were so wealthy, he would be ignorant of the Dharma and would trouble the Brahmanas.

They spread these laws all over India and enslaved the Indian people. Not only that, they destroyed most of the Indian literature. And changed the history. People are led to believe that Sanskrit is the mother tongue of all Indian languages.

10. The freedom of the Gospel

Brahminism ruled India for about 1000 years from 700 AD to 1700 AD. All the people of India were under the control of Brahmanism. In the 17th century AD, the British East India company started its business in India. This was the time Christian preachers and missionaries entered into India. Those who came to do Christian ministry were shocked to see the atrocities committed by the Brahmins in India. Let's see some of them now.

1. Sati

Sati was a practice which was practiced by Indians. In this practice women were burnt alive when husband dies. This practice was an inhuman practice. This practice was based on Manusmriti 9:15 which says 9:15. Through their passion for men, through their mutable temper, through their natural heartlessness, they become disloyal towards their husbands, however carefully they may be guarded in this (world).

It was stopped by a missionary named William Carey.

2. Sanskrit is the divine language

Brahmins said that Sanskrit is the divine language and mother tongue of all Indian languages. But missionary like Robert Caldwell and research scholars like Max Muller and William Jones proved that it was not a divine language.

3. Education only for the Brahmin children

Only Brahmin children were given education. But the Christian missionaries started schools for children of all castes.

4. Temple Prostitution – Devadasi system

There were prostitutes in Hindu temples. Low caste women were used in temple for prostitution. Because Hindu temples were of Dravidians. Missionary Amy Carmichael sheltered the prostitutes. Ida Scudder was the first Christian missionary to start a medical college for women in India.

5. Child marriage

Especially girl child is married before they get maturity. It is based on Manusmriti 9:17. Manu allotted to such women a love of their bed, of their seat, and of ornament, impure appetites, wrath, weak flexibility, desire of mischief, and bad conduct. Women are eager to decorate the bed and seat. They will be prone to sexual enmity. They will be lawless and guilty of treachery. (Betrayal and deception).

But missionaries encouraged girls to study. Bartholomew Ziegenbalg introduced the first printing press in India and started many schools.

6. Child Labour

Indian children were led to child labour. Children were engaged in daily wages.

7. The breast tax

There was a system of breast tax for Shudra women in India and not to the Brahmins. Samuel Mathedar was a missionary who took up the breast tax issue and raised awareness for the British government to stop it.

11. Foundation of RSS-BJP

People experienced the love of Christ and were freed from slavery of Manusmriti through the work of Christian missionaries and British scholars. Social activities and evangelical preaching irritated the Brahmins.

The RSS was started in 1925 by Kesav Baliram Hedgewar, a Brahmin, to send missionaries and British scholars out of India.

In 1947, the British gave India independence. And all missionaries were asked to leave India.

In 1952 a political party named BJP was started by RSS to rule India. But the RSS was still a movement. India had become a democracy under British rule. RSS cannot do anything. They cannot come to political power. Because people's votes are needed to come to power.

They fuelled religious fanaticism among the Indian people by saying that Christianity is a Western religion and that Christians are changing Indian culture, language and religion. By believing this the common people kill the pastors, beat them, destroying churches and burning bible and others books.

Rumours were spread against Christians to Indian people. After 90 years of hard work by RSS they came back to power in India in 2014. Past 10 years they are ruling India. They take all steps to destroy Christianity from the land of India. After RSS and BJP many organisations were started by Brahmins to stop the growth of Christians. Let's see one by one.

RSS was started in 1925

BJP was started in 1952

Sri Rama Sena was started in 1960.

Shivasena was started in 1966

Vishwa Hindu Parishad -VHP was started in 1964

Hindu Munani was started in 1980

Bajatarangal was started in 1984. Here people are trained to engage in violence.

HSS – USA: RSS organization is not only working in India but all over the world. This is one of biggest Brahmin mission organization. They have nearly 3000 branches all over the world. They are known as HSS Hindu Swayamsevak Sangh in America and RSS in India.

12. Building the Kingdom of Brahmins

One side they are trying to destroy Christianity and on the other side they are trying to bring the people of India under their control by developing a Brahmin kingdom. Brahmins lost their supreme position because of Christian mission work. Now let's see how they are building under the leadership of Modi.

They have built a big Ram temple. After that they have plans to build all over India. Railways and Aviation sectors are given to Adani and Ambani who are with RSS-BJP.

BJP wants to make one country one ration card which is a good idea. But they plan to make India as Hindu Rashtra and Hindu country. They want one India, one religion.

A huge statue of Vallabhbhai Patel has been built at a cost of 3000 crores. Because RSS killed Gandhi and RSS was banned in 1948. Patel was instrumental in de-banning the RSS and also he was a Brahmin.

150 crores have been spent for making a statue of Adi Shankaracharya, who wrote a commentary on Hindu Scripture who was a Brahmin.

There is a statue built for Ramanuja for 100 crores a Hindu leader who was a Brahmin.

In 500 rupees note we can see a eye glass. We all think that it is a glass of Gandhi but it is a glass of Savarkar who belongs to brahmin community and who trained Godse to kill Mahatma Gandhi.

Usually in college graduation wearing black gown is a regular practice, but currently the colour of gown is changed to Saffron which is a identical color of Brahmin.

In the India cricket except Brahmins and Aryan no other native Indians are not allowed to participate. Crores of rupees are earned by this game. But only Brahmins and Aryans can play.

We all know the famous slogan of RSS is Jai Shree Ram. Present British prime minister is Rishi Sunak often shouts Jai Shree Ram many times. He is a Brahmin.

All these information prove that BJP builds the kingdom of Brahmins who claim that they are born to rule and a superior race over other Indians. Let's not vote to BJP and its alliance party.